GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

PLANNING COMMISSION

REVISED
PHASING, SECTORAL PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS
OF THE
THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN
(1965-70)

March, 1967

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REVISED PHASING, SECTORAL PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATIONS OF THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (1965-70)

Pakistan's Third Five Year Plan involving a total expenditure of Rs. 52,000 million—Rs. 30,000 million in the public sector and Rs. 22,000 million in the private sector—was approved by the National Economic Council in May 1965. The Plan aimed at increasing the G.N.P. by 37 per cent, creating 5.5 million additional job opportunities reducing inter-regional disparities by 20 percent and leading the economy in the direction of self-sustaining growth by a faster increase in exports and domestic savings.

2. The Plan visualized that, of the public sector programme of Rs. 30,000 million, Rs. 16,000 million will be spent in East Pakistan and Rs. 14,000 million in West Pakistan and that the expected private investment of Rs. 22,000 million will be shared equally between the two Provinces. Assuming a shortfall of about 13 percent or Rs. 4,500 million in the public sector the Plan indicated gross allocations totalling Rs. 34,500 million to various sectors and agencies against the expected net expenditure of Rs. 30,000 million during the Plan period. The annual size of the public sector development programme was expected to increase from Rs. 4,700 million in 1965-66 to Rs. 7,300 million in 1969-70.

Need for a Fresh Look:

3. The postponement of the Consortium meeting announced in July 1965 and the outbreak of hostilities with India in September 1965, necessitated a reduction in the Annual Development Programme for 1965-66 and the re-phasing of development expenditure envisaged in the Plan. These events also indicated the need for a fresh look at the resources picture and for a review of inter-sectoral priorities. A number of detailed studies, undertaken in consultation with the Provincial Governments and Central Ministries led to the following main conclusions:—

(a) In view of the effort already made to mobilise additional resources, it would be possible to maintain the size, basic objectives and main targets of the Plan, but it would be necessary to revise the annual phasing of the Plan outlay, as a result of the shortfall experienced in the first year.

(b) It would be desirable to reduce the gap between the gross allocations of Rs. 34,500 million and net allocations of Rs. 30,000 million to sharpen the focus on priorities and safeguard against any further unexpected shortfall in resources.

(c) In revising Plan allocations to various sectors and in firming up projects and programmes to be implemented during the Plan period, the sectoral priorities should be carefully reviewed in the light of changed circumstances.

4. In May 1966, the National Economic Council decided after a careful review of these conclusions that the size, objectives and main targets of the Plan remained unaltered but directed that revised sectoral allocations and priorities should be reconsidered in consultation with the Central Ministries and the two Provincial Governments. In December 1966, the Council finally approved the revised phasing, sectoral priorities and allocations of the Plan. These revisions are explained in the following paragraphs.

Revised Phasing

5. The actual expenditure during the first year of the Third Plan (1965-66) was about 21 per cent less than originally contemplated in the Plan. The shortfall was largely in the public sector where resources were adversely affected both on account of reduced flow of foreign assistance and larger defence expenditure.

With the help of additional taxation imposed in November 1965 and again in the budget for 1966-67, it was possible to practically regain the level of development expenditure contemplated by the Plan for the second year of the Plan. It is, however, necessary to recast the annual phasing of the Plan in order to attain the plan targets of investment by accelerating public sector outlays at a faster pace in subsequent years. The original and the revised phasing of the Third Plan by public and private sectors is given in the following table:—

Revised Phasing of the Third Plan

(Million Rupees)

Year	Government Financed Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	Original Phasing	Revised Phasing	Original Phasing	Revised Phasing	Original Phasing	Revised Phasing
1964-65 ...	4,250	3,970	3,180	3,390	7,430	7,360
1965-66 ...	4,700	3,420	3,700	3,700	8,400	7,120
1966-67 ...	5,300	5,000	4,050	4,000	9,350	9,000
1967-68 ...	6,000	6,000	4,350	4,300	10,350	10,300
1968-69 ...	6,700	7,100	4,700	4,800	11,400	11,900
1969-70 ...	7,300	8,480	5,200	5,200	12,500	13,680
1965-70 ...	30,000	30,000	22,000	22,000	52,000	52,000
Annual Compound Growth rate (1964-65 to 1969-70)	11.4	16.2	10.4	11.6	11.0	14.2

6. The proposed annual acceleration of development expenditure will be much higher than that proposed in the original Plan (14.2 percent as against 11.0 percent). This rate of acceleration appears feasible in the light of the experience of the Second Plan when development expenditure increased at an annual rate of 18 percent. The acceleration required in West Pakistan would be relatively modest but that in East Pakistan would have to be sharper. Recent experience shows that East Pakistan will be able to manage this if continuous and determined efforts are made to streamline its administration and improve the efficiency of the executing agencies. Actual implementation in both the provinces in the final analysis would, however, be determined by the availability of resources.

Revised Plan Strategy

7. Throughout 1966, various elements and programmes of the Third Five Year Plan have been carefully reviewed to evolve a new strategy of development in the light of the changed circumstances. The main focus of

these revisions in the Plan priorities is to secure the desired acceleration in the growth of the economy with lower level of total investment. This is sought to be achieved by concentrating on agriculture, by a fuller utilization of installed capacity and by postponing or reducing import intensive or capital intensive investment.

8. Agricultural development does not require very heavy capital investment by the Government. The basic element in the agricultural development programme is the adoption of improved technology based upon the use of better seeds, application of fertilizer and the availability of water. Unlike industry, the adoption of improved technology in agriculture does not require heavy capital investment. The immediate task in agriculture is to motivate the farmer to use better seed and fertilizer and to ensure that these inputs are available at the right place and the right time. He has also to be assured a fair return for his produce. Keeping these factors in view, significant changes in the organizational, institutional and policy framework for agriculture have already been initiated.

9. The industrial strategy of the Plan is also being reoriented to concentrate on a policy of consolidation based on a fuller utilization of installed capacity coupled with a selective expansion of industries geared to the export market and the agriculture sector. This policy will imply a more cautions approach where commitment of sizable resources is involved in new fields or where further expansion of capacity is likely to increase dependence on imported raw materials. It will, however, be accompanied by an ambitious programme to develop skills in sophisticated industries visualized in the Plan.

10. Simultaneously an effort has been made to attain a high growth rate in exports. In part this flows from a greater emphasis on agriculture where the rate of growth visualized is large enough to allow a substantial expansion of exports, despite primary emphasis on food self-sufficiency. However, a large increase in exports must come from the manufacturing sector. In the first two years of the Third Plan manufactured exports have increased by 34% per annum and as a result, total exports have risen at a rate of 12.5 percent per annum compared to the Plan target of 9.5 percent. The revised Plan priorities attempt to consolidate and expand these gains.

11. Both in agriculture and industry the programmes have thus been readjusted to protect the growth rate despite some reductions in financial outlays. This improvement in capital-output ratio to be achieved by postponing long-gestation projects, greater use of improved technology for the development of agriculture and a fuller utilization of installed industrial capacity will be the corner-stone of Pakistan's new development strategy.

Revised Estimate of Resources

12. The Third Five Year Plan had estimated that the total Plan outlay of Rs. 52,000 million will be financed to the extent of Rs. 16,000 million or 32 per cent by foreign assistance and 68 per cent by domestic resources. The estimate of domestic resources for the public sector programme of Rs. 30,000 million was Rs. 16,500 million or 55 per cent.

13. The Plan period began with some uncertainty regarding the level and timing of foreign assistance. The availability of fresh pledges in the first two years of the Plan from Consortium sources was about 40 per cent less than expected in the Plan but a part of the shortfall was made up by larger assistance from non-Consortium sources. If the level of assistance in the next three years is restored to that originally anticipated,

total pledges during the Plan period would be almost equal to the original projections although actual disbursements may be about Rs. 1,000 million less than those estimated in the Plan because of the reduction in commitments in the first two years of the Plan. The country's export prospects are, however, more favourable than originally expected. Larger exports will provide some cushion against any shortfalls in the availability of foreign assistance. Even during the Second Plan period the unexpected shortfall in foreign assistance was made up by larger export earnings.

14. The domestic resource position was adversely affected by reduced inflow of foreign assistance in the first year of the Plan and less than projected growth rate attained during the first two years. There was also an unavoidable increase in defence expenditure in the first year of the Third Plan. At the same time various fiscal measures were introduced to mobilize larger domestic resources in the public sector, through additional taxation, economies in non-development expenditure and various other saving schemes. These measures are likely to raise about Rs. 4,000 million of additional resources over and above the Plan projections. The expected realizations from additional taxation imposed in the first two years is expected to yield over Rs. 6,000 million compared to the Plan target of Rs. 3,000 million. Another Rs. 1,000 million are expected from defence bonds, defence fund and economies in non-development expenditure.

15. A revised estimate of internal resources compared to the original Plan projection is presented in the following table:—

Planning Commission's Revised Estimate of Internal Resources for the Third Plan

(Million Rupees)

	Plan Estimates	Revised Projections
Surplus on Revenue Account		
Centre	7,930	5,830
East Pakistan	380	1,215
West Pakistan	290	1,370
Additional Taxation	3,000	*
Possible additional Taxation in the remaining 3 years of the Plan.		900
Total ...	11,600	9,315
Net Capital Receipts		
Centre	550	1,265
East Pakistan	580	680
West Pakistan	1,270	1,240
Total ...	2,400	3,185
Deficit Financing	1,500	3,000†
Possible Additional Resources	1,000	1,000
Total Domestic Resources ...	16,500	16,500

*The revised estimate of revenue surplus includes likely realisation from additional taxation imposed in 1965-66 and 1966-67.

†This includes Rs. 1700 million of deficit financing already incurred in the first two years of the Plan.

16. The *revenue surplus* of the Government was seriously affected by enhanced non-development outlay on defence and less than projected increase in revenue receipts on account of lower availability of foreign assistance but the effect of these factors was almost offset by the sizable tax effort made during the first two years of the Plan and economies in non-development expenditure of the Government. As a result the revenue surplus of the Government would decline from Rs. 11,600 million originally projected in the Plan to Rs. 9,315 million. This decline in revenue surplus will be made up by additional resources shown in the table above.

17. The distribution of the revenue surplus between the Central and the Provincial Governments would, however, alter significently. While the Central Government would bear the entire burden of additional defence expenditure, the provinces would in part benefit from the additional taxation imposed by the Centre.

18. Additional taxation during the Third Plan was originally estimated at Rs. 3,000 million. A much larger tax effort has already been made and is responsible for offsetting the decline in the revenue surplus. It can be reasonably expected that the process of normal adjustments and rationalization in taxation structure mainly in the field of tariffs reasons may yield about Rs. 900 million in the remaining three years.

19. The net capital receipt are expected to show some improvement mainly on account of elimination of subsidy on foodgrains.

20. The Plan had originally visualized a gap in resources of Rs. 2,500 million of which Rs. 1,500 million was expected to be filled by deficit financing depending upon the prevailing monetary situation. On the basis of the revised projections of resources presented above the gap in the domestic resources required for the public sector programme is Rs. 4,000 million. During the first two years deficit financing is estimated at Rs. 1,700 million. It is expected that Government paper to meet the normal legal requirements of the banking system to the extent of Rs. 1,300 million would have to be created in the remaining three years. This leaves a resource gap of Rs. 1,000 million which appears to be within the manageable range. The crucial element would be the growth rate in the economy particularly in agriculture. If the agricultural growth rates visualized in the food self-sufficiency programme are achieved, generation of domestic resources in line with the above estimates or even in excess of these should not be difficult. However, the desire to fulfil investment targets will not be allowed to supersede the paramount need for monetary and price stability in the economy.

Revised Sectoral Allocations

21. The revised sectoral allocations compared to the original Plan allocations are shown in the following table:—

Original and Revised Allocations in the Public Sector

(Million Rupees)

Sector	Original Plan allocation May, 1965	Revised allocation Dec, 1966
Agriculture	4,670	4,115
Water and Power	8,400	8,047
Industry, Fuels and Minerals	5,160	4,105
Transport and Communications	6,460	6,711
Physical Planning and Housing	3,025	2,477
Education & Training	2,730	2,374
Health	1,330	1,175
Social Welfare	125	90
Manpower	100	86
Works Programme	2,500	1,820
Total :	34,500	31,000
Expected shortfall	4,500	1,000
Total (Net)	30,000	30,000

22. These inter-sector adjustments are based on the revised order of priorities and the new strategy outlined above and do not imply any significant change in the Plan's physical targets. In some cases these targets may be exceeded by more efficient implementation and fuller utilization of existing facilities. The revisions will also improve internal consistency of sectoral programmes.

23. The public sector expenditure in agriculture is mainly of a promotional nature such as subsidies on fertilizer and the use of agricultural machinery. The growing popularity of chemical fertilizer in rural areas made it possible for the Government to reduce the rate of subsidy in West Pakistan and transfer greater responsibility for this programme to the private sector. This has resulted in a substantial saving in public

sector allocation and permitted the formulation of a much larger fertilizer distribution programme in revised Third Plan at a lower cost. It has thus been possible to aim at higher physical targets in agriculture with reduced Government expenditure.

24. The revised Plan allocation for agriculture has made full provision for all worthwhile schemes in this important sector. It also includes a block provision of Rs. 370 million for schemes which may subsequently be conceived and formulated for implementation during the Third Plan period. If this block provision proves inadequate, a decision has already been taken that executing agencies may request an increase in allocation for agriculture through inter-sectoral adjustments. Thus the limitation of financial allocation would not be a constraint for the development of agriculture during the Third Plan.

25. Any Plan for increased production requires a carefully adjusted balance between productive sectors and infra-structure. It is the orientation of the infra-structure programme which finally determines the orientation of the Plan as a whole. In the revised Plan priorities while direct public sector allocation to agriculture has come down, larger allocations have been made to the power and transport sectors. The allocation for the water sector has also been substantially maintained. The direct relationship between water programme and the development of agriculture is obvious. At the present stage of development, power programme has an equally crucial bearing on the operation of power pumps for irrigation. Improved transport facilities to supply the farmer with imported agricultural inputs and for marketing of his agricultural produce are equally necessary for the growth of the agriculture sector. In the revised industrial programme there is significant emphasis on industries geared to the requirements of the agriculture sector. The Plan as now revised fully reflects the Government policy of accelerating agricultural production and attempts at attaining self-sufficiency in food by the end of the Plan period.

26. The operational size of the public sector programme has been reduced from Rs. 34,500 million to Rs. 31,000 million. The net size of the programme, however, remains Rs. 30,000 million. The Annual Development Programme would continue to be used as a flexible instrument for the implementation of the public sector programme. The size of the A.D.P. would be determined from year to year in the light of a detailed review of resources and the general economic situation.

Revised Regional Allocations

27. An important objective of the Third Plan is to accelerate the tempo of development in East Pakistan, and to move further towards the objective of elimination of regional disparities in per capita incomes. The Plan suggested that out of Rs. 30,000 million development outlay by the Government, Rs. 16,000 million should be spent in East Pakistan, giving that Wing an edge of Rs. 2,000 million. This edge in favour of East Pakistan has been retained, and slightly improved in revised allocations. In the revised operational programme of Rs. 31,000 million, Rs. 16,600 million has been allocated to East Pakistan and Rs. 14,400 million to West Pakistan. East Pakistan's share is thus 53.5 per cent.

28. The Government of East Pakistan would be directly responsible for carrying out a development programme of Rs. 14,390 million against Rs. 12,000 million of the Government of West Pakistan. The Central Government's expenditure of Rs. 4,610 million would be almost equally

divided between the two provinces—Rs. 2,210 million in East Pakistan and Rs. 2,400 million in West Pakistan. The notional allocation of Central expenditure between the two provinces is guided by the following principles:

(a) All activities whose benefits are shared by all citizens and areas of Pakistan and cannot be attributed to one province or another on any equitable basis, will be divided on a 50 : 50 basis between the two provinces.

(b) All other expenditure incurred on any Central project will be considered to have been made in the Province where that project is physically located.

(c) All expenditure on Azad Kashmir and the Northern Areas will be allocated to West Pakistan.

The breakdown of Central expenditure between the two provinces on the basis of these principles is shown in Table 14 annexed to this publication.

Private Sector

29. In Revised Plan allocations an attempt has been made to shift to the private sector a part of the responsibility assigned earlier to the public sector. Information that has more recently become available regarding the performance of the private sector towards the end of the Second Plan period under the impetus of liberal economic policies has opened up possibilities of widening the scope of operations of the private sector. This has been fully kept in view in carrying out the revisions.

30. In the industries sector, a number of projects for which investment demand has developed in the private sector have been transferred from the public sector. In agriculture, reduction in public sector allocation on fertilizer subsidy implies a much larger increase in private sector allocations for this item. The tube-well irrigation programme in West Pakistan would also be largely financed by the private sector. These factors cannot be quantified at this stage with any degree of accuracy to show corresponding increases in private sector outlays. However, given the improvement which is already under way in the availability of key inputs, private sector investment can achieve a very high rate of acceleration in the remaining three years of the Plan.

List of Projects and Programmes

31. A list of projects and programmes included in the Third Plan against the revised allocations totalling Rs. 31,000 million is being published separately. Apart from observing the criteria indicated by the revised order of priorities, preference has been given to ongoing schemes, followed by fully approved schemes and schemes supported by strong feasibility studies. The total cost of projects included in this list is larger than the gross allocation of Rs. 31,000 million against which actual expenditure during the Plan period will be restricted to Rs. 30,000 million. A much larger portfolio of projects would thus be available for the purpose of aid negotiations and to allow sufficient selectivity in the preparation of the Annual Development Programme.

32. Brief notes explaining salient changes in the allocations and priorities for different sectors are given in the following paragraph.

Agriculture

33. The original Plan provision of Rs. 4,670 million for the Agriculture sector has been reduced to Rs. 4,115 million. This is accounted for by a reduction in the subsidies on fertilizer, on plant protection and on mechanisation. There is thus no reduction in the size of these programmes but a part of the financial burden has been shifted to the private sector. Various low-priority schemes, not affecting production targets in the short-run, have been eliminated, mainly in forestry, fisheries and animal husbandry sub-sectors. Some projects have been transferred to the private sector e.g. Milk Schemes.

34. Despite these reductions in the size of the gross Plan allocations, the physical targets of crop production have been protected; in fact fertilizer targets and the targets for food grain production have been increased. There will be greater emphasis on immediately productive programmes as opposed to those with long-gestation periods. Physical targets in sub-sectors other than food grain production remain materially unaltered.

35. One of the original objectives of the Plan was to move towards self-sufficiency in food to the extent compatible with the other needs of the economy. The revised priorities, however, have been drawn up in the light of the food shortage in the country, the reduced availability and stringent terms for procuring foodgrains under the PL 480 programme. Top priority will henceforth be given to achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrain production; programmes having a direct bearing on foodgrain production will receive high priority. Both the Provincial Governments have formulated detailed operational plans designed to attain food self-sufficiency by 1970. These programmes include the enhanced use of fertilizer, improved seed, more irrigation water and improved implements. Distribution of inputs particularly of fertilizers and improved seeds of wheat, maize and rice, is to be streamlined and credit and marketing facilities strengthened. Minimum prices providing incentives for production have been assured for foodgrains fon the next three years.

36. A block allocation of Rs. 370 million has been included in the Agriculture Sector for additional projects and programmes, particularly those for achieving self-sufficiency in food. Government has also decided that if additional funds over and above the Plan allocations are required for programmes designed to increase production, they would be provided through inter-sectoral adjustments.

Water and Power

37. The original gross allocation of Rs. 8,400 million for water and power has been reduced to Rs. 8,047 million. This small reduction of 4.2 percent against an average reduction of 10 per cent implies a high priority for this sector. Special emphasis is being placed on the speedy development of power which has proved a bottleneck in recent years.

38. Emphasis on the development of Power is designed to achieve the following objectives:

(a) To meet the East Pakistan power gap which is expected to develop because of the delay in the external financing of the Sidhirganj extention and the third unit of Karnaphuli;

(b) to improve the power distribution systems of the bigger towns in East Pakistan;

(c) to provide additional gas turbines to tide over the critical situation;

(d) to initiate work on the second stage of the Southern Zone Thermal Project and the inter-connection between this station and Karachi in the South and Lyallpur in the North of West Pakistan.

39. In the water sub-sector of East Pakistan emphasis is being placed on the early completion and operation of all on-going projects. Allocation for flood control schemes has been doubled. In West Pakisan similar priority will be accorded to the completion of on-going projects. Economies in expenditure are expected because of increasing reliance on local materials and expertise. Thus physical targets have been fully protected despite a reduction in allocations.

Industry

40. Industrial sector has absorbed a substantial part of the reduction in public sector outlays, as it was possible to transfer a number of projects to the private sector. The original Plan allocation of Rs. 4,470 million has been reduced by 19.5 per cent to Rs. 3,513 million. A part of this reduction is offset by larger allocations in the private sector. However, it was considered necessary to postpone or rephase some of the projects with long-gestation periods and high capital coefficient.

41. The ratio between public and private investment in industry, estimated in the original Plan at 35 : 65 will shift further in favour of the private sector. Physical targets will, be protected for each of the principal industries. The comprehensive Industrial Investment Schedule, the main instrument for implementing the Plan in the private sector, is being modified accordingly.

42. The new strategy is to aim at consolidation of existing units based on fuller utilization of installed capacity coupled with a selective expansion in the export oriented and agriculture-based industries.

Fuels and Minerals

43. The original Plan allocation of Rs. 690 million for Fuels and Minerals has been reduced to Rs. 550 million. The cuts have been selective and no reduction in physical targets is anticipated. The private sector is expected to step into the gaps created by the withdrawal of the public sector, especially in oil and gas prospecting. Allocation for geological survey has been increased.

Transport and Communications

44. Transport and Communication sector has to be fully geared to meet the requirements of a rapidly developing agriculture. The allocation has therefore been increased by 2.4 percent to Rs. 6,710.85 million from the original Plan allocation of Rs. 6,550 million.

45. An attempt has been made to readjust intra-sectoral priorities. The allocations for broadcasting, tourism and shipping remain unaltered. The allocation for post offices, ports, inland water transport, roads and road transport have been reduced. The telecommunication programme now covers additional communication lines between East and West Pakistan. Increased allocation has been given to tele-communication, civil aviation and railways programme.

Physical Planning and Housing

46. The original Plan allocation of Rs. 3,025 million for the Physical Planning and Housing sector has been reduced by 18.2 percent to Rs. 2,477 million. In carrying out reductions every effort has been made to protect the most important policies, objectives and targets of the programme and curtail only those schemes which were either of low priority or where the expenditure involved could be phased out or postponed. In certain cases streamlining of schemes provided further scope for curtailment in expenditure. For example, in the case of large water supply, sewerage and drainage projects in East Pakistan, revised and improved phasing and designing made large economies possible. In other cases, substantial economies were secured by adopting policies for activiting the private sector. For example in the case of House Building Finance Corporation the total programme of Rs. 84 million has been shifted to the private sector. The Corporation is making an effort to mobilize savings from the private sector to carry out its functions instead of depending upon the Government. Other programmes (public housing, basic development and public servants housing) were decelerated to certain essential minima.

Education and Training

47. The original Plan allocation of Rs. 2,730 million for Education has been reduced by 13 per cent to Rs. 2,374 million. Significant sub-sectoral changes have, however, been made in the new programme to lay greater emphasis on some of the more important aspects of the Plan. Programmes for improving the quality of higher education, teaching of scientific subjects at secondary, college and University levels and provision of hostel and recreational facilities at schools and colleges have received priority. The recommendations of the Commission on Students Problems and Welfare were fully taken into account in the revision of allocations for this sector.

48. The largest reduction is in the sub-sector of Primary Education, the major portion being in the allocation for West Pakistan. The physical targets in the sub-sector have been protected, however, because the Provincial Government feels that the effect of the reduction in allocation can be completely covered by policies like double shifts in schools, the use of mosques as feeder-schools, and requiring commercial houses and industrial concerns of a certain size to provide facilities for the schooling of their employees children.

49. The physical targets of Secondary Education have been somewhat reduced. The allocation for technical education remains, practically unchanged. Requirements of special areas like the Frontier Regions and Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas have been protected.

Health

50. The original Plan allocation of Rs. 1,330 million for Health has been reduced by 11.7 percent to Rs. 1,175 million. The revised allocations will nevertheless meet the full requirements of the Family Planning Programme, for which the allocation has been enhanced. There has been some reduction in the Malaria Eradication Programme. On the basis of the report of a Special Committee. However, the reduction has been effected in such a way that there will be no dislocation in its schedule of implementation.

Social Welfare

51. The original Plan allocation of Rs. 125 million has been reduced to Rs. 90 million. Minor reductions in targets have been made to accommodate these cuts.

Manpower Training and Labour

52. The reduction from Rs. 100 million to Rs. 86 million envisages some reduction in targets. Ongoing approved schemes and the more important objectives of this sector have, however, been protected.

Rural Works Programme

53. The provision for the Rural Works Programme has been reduced from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 1,820 million. This is due mainly to a shortfall in the size of the Programme in the first two years of the Plan. Now that grants are not likely to be available for the entire programme, efforts will be made to devise a more directly productive programme by undertaking selective activities and by concentrating on certain fields in which local initiative and ingenuity is more readily forthcoming. Small local projects which aim at increasing the agricultural production will be given priority.

ANNEXURE

(Tables 1 to 14)

TABLE 1

Third Plan Allocation

Public Sector

(By Executing Authorities)

(Million Rupees)

Name of the Sector	East Pakistan		West Pakistan		Centre		All Pakistan	
	Original allocation	Revised allocation	Original allocation	Revised allocation	Original allocation	Revised allocation	Original allocation	Revised allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture	2,090	2,121	2,190	1,622	390	372	4,670	4,115
2. Water and Power	3,700	3,510	4,350	4,107	350	430	8,400	8,047
3. Industry	3,000	2,339	1,220	966	250	208	4,470	3,513
4. Fuels and Minerals	100	75	90	60	500	457	690	592
5. Transport and Communications ..	2,400	2,250	2,260	2,350	1,800	2,111	6,460	6,711
6. Physical Planning and Housing ..	1,260	1,009	945	739	820	729	3,025	2,477
7. Education and Training	1,400	1,238	1,150	988	180	148	2,730	2,374
8. Health	660	562	560	508	110	105	1,330	1,175
9. Social Welfare	65	40	40	30	20	20	125	90
10. Manpower	65	46	25	30	10	10	100	86
11. Works Programme	1,500	1,200	1,000	600	—	20	2,500	1,820
Total ..	16,240	14,390	13,830	12,000	4,430	4,610	34,500	31,000
Less (Shortfall) ..							4,500	1,000
Total (Net) ..							30,000	30,000

TABLE 2

Sectoral Allocations Public Sector

(ALL PAKISTAN)

(Million Rupees)

Name of the Sector	Original Plan allocation (May, 1965)	%	Revised Allocation (May, 1966)	%	Revised Allocation (December, 1966)	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Agriculture	4,670	13.5	4,050	13.5	4,115	13.2
2. Water and Power ..	8,400	24.4	7,850	26.2	8,047	26.0
3. Industry	4,470	13.0	3,900	13.0	3,513	11.3
4. Fuels and Minerals ..	690	2.0	550	1.8	592	1.9
5. Transport and Communications ..	6,460	18.7	6,500	21.7	6,711	21.7
6. Physical Planning and Housing	3,025	8.8	2,220	7.4	2,477	8.0
7. Education and Training	2,730	7.9	2,100	7.0	2,374	7.6
8. Health	1,330	3.8	920	3.0	1,175	3.8
9. Social Welfare ..	125	0.4	60	0.2	90	0.3
10. Manpower	100	0.3	50	0.2	86	0.3
11. Works Programme ..	2,500	7.2	1,800	6.0	1,820	5.9
Total ..	34,500	100	30,000	100	31,000	100
Less (Shortfall) ..	4,500		—		1,000	
Total ..	30,000		30,000		30,000	

TABLE 3
Agriculture

(Million Rupees.)

Name of the sub-sector	East Pakistan		West Pakistan		Centre		All Pakistan	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agricultural Dev. Corp. (Surveys and project areas, etc.)	177.270	83.300	27.000	16.250	—	—	204.270	99.550
2. Manures and Fertilizers	484.200	484.200	677.700	395.000	5.280	5.283	1,167.180	884.483
3. Plant Protection	264.060	262.092	230.000	184.000	161.880	138.885	655.940	584.977
4. Seed Multiplication and distribution ..	39.380	38.490	47.980	52.267	2.740	2.740	90.100	93.497
5. Mechanisation	351.310	294.620	213.740	122.457	—	—	565.050	417.077
6. Soil Surveys	7.500	5.390	10.550	9.869	9.380	9.377	27.430	24.636
7. Agricultural Economics and Statistics	2.940	2.940	2.500	2.500	15.230	6.234	20.670	11.674
8. Agricultural Marketing	14.190	9.540	6.100	12.500	10.000	4.900	30.290	26.940
9. Agriculture Extension	40.590	26.100	105.020	48.920	23.300	13.300	168.910	88.320
10. Agricultural Research	38.420	28.070	47.200	32.380	48.680	31.878	134.300	92.330
11. Agriculture Education	72.990	68.990	42.710	43.391	0.400	0.400	116.100	112.981
12. Soil Conservation	2.120	2.120	105.000	95.000	3.600	3.600	110.720	100.720
13. Foodgrains storage	153.160	202.700	24.500	27.543	46.170	28.360	223.830	258.603
14. Colonization	—	—	117.340	93.818	—	—	117.340	93.818
15. Animal Husbandry	86.280	54.878	111.780	89.938	3.590	3.288	201.650	148.104

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16. Range Management	—	—	20.870	15.600	0.100	0.100	20·970	15.700
17. Forestry	139.290	124.020	196.400	123.149	13.140	9.540	348.830	256.709
18. Fisheries	109.290	92.450	90.380	47.434	35.560	30.060	235.230	169.944
19. Land Reforms	2.430	2.000	10.000	11.500	—	—	12.430	13.500
20. (a) Cooperatives	57.070	46.464	78.330	58.150	—	—	135.400	104.614
(b) Cooperative Farming on Comilla basis	49.610	51.680	—	—	—	—	49.610	51.680
21. Miscellaneous	—	—	27.000	—	6.500	2.100	33.500	2.100
22. B. D. and Local Govt.	—	17.770	—	—	—	—	—	17.770
23. Block Provision	—	223.540	—	140.000	—	7.000	—	370.540
24. Contribution to Share Capital of Agricultural Bank.	—	—	—	—	—	75.000	—	75.000
Total ..	2092.10 (2090)	2121.354	2192.10 (2190)	1621.866	385.55 (390)	372.045	4669.75 (4670)	4115.274

TABLE 4
Water and Power

(Million Rupees)

Name of the Sub-sector	East Pakistan		West Pakistan		Centre		Total	
	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Investigation and Surveys	141.47	125.25	186.53	146.35	—	—	328.00	271.60
2. Multipurpose Development	1,159.42	751.90	309.50	102.20	—	—	1,468.92	854.10
3. Irrigation	389.93	184.81	395.30	602.87	—	—	785.23	787.68
4. Drainage, Reclamation and Tubewells ..	—	—	1,561.05	1,132.78	—	—	1,561.05	1,132.78
5. Flood Regulation	386.50	715.25	73.70	64.33	—	—	460.20	779.58
6. Open Canals	—	—	111.12	107.44	—	—	111.12	107.44
7. Miscellaneous .. .. —	190.68	182.79	25.00	25.00	20.00	57.97	235.68	265.76
8. Power .. .. — —	1,432.00	1,550.00	1,687.80	1,925.75	330.00	372.60	3,449.80	3,848.35
Total ..	3,700.00	3,510.00	4,350.00	4,106.72	350.00	430.57	8,400.00	8,047.29

TABLE 5

Industry

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-sector	East Pakistan		West Pakistan		Centre		All Pakistan	
		Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Food Manufacture	196.00	167.50	—	—	—	—	196.00	167.50
2.	Manufacture of Textile	77.00	124.46	—	—	—	—	77.00	124.46
3.	Wood and cork	120.00	44.24	1.00	20.35	—	—	121.00	64.59
4.	Paper and Paper products	484.00	235.36	—	19.00	—	—	484.00	254.36
5.	Printing and Publishing	—	—	6.00	1.50	7.00	13.00	13.00	14.50
6.	Chemical Industries	680.00	511.84	342.00	290.00	—	—	1,022.00	801.84
7.	Products of Petro, coal & gas	—	17.50	—	21.90	—	—	—	39.40
8.	Petro-chemical	145.00	200.00	40.00	—	—	—	185.00	200.00
9.	Non-metallic Mineral Products (cement)..	169.00	83.04	152.00	66.98	—	—	321.00	150.02
10.	Basic Metal Industries	279.00	341.50	155.00	10.00	—	—	434.00	351.50
11.	Metal Products Industries	11.00	—	—	54.87	—	—	11.00	54.87
12.	Machinery except electrical	185.00	188.09	212.00	183.20	—	—	397.00	371.29
13.	Electrical Machinery etc.	68.00	78.00	100.00	120.00	—	—	168.00	198.00
14.	Transport equipment	156.00	76.87	25.00	45.00	—	—	181.00	121.87
15.	Misc. Industries	25.00	34.70	17.00	32.00	—	—	42.00	66.84
16.	Industrial estates	140.00	105.00	48.50	32.50	—	—	188.50	137.50
17.	Training	18.00	—	20.00	—	—	—	38.00	—
18.	Small Industries Promotional schemes ..	247.00	131.11	98.50	66.70	118.00	90.00	463.50	287.81
19.	Scientific and Industrial Research ..	—	—	3.00	2.00	125.00	105.00	128.00	107.00
	Total ..	3,000.00	2,339.35	1,220.00	966.00	250.00	208.00	4,470.00	3,513.35

TABLE 6

Fuels and Minerals

(Million Rupees.)

Name of the sub-sector	East Pakistan		West Pakistan		Centre		All Pakistan	
	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Geological Survey	—	—	—	—	60.00	70.50	60.00	70.50
2. Oil and Gas Development ..	—	—	—	—	276.00	250.00	276.00	250.00
3. Oil and Gas Prospecting	—	—	—	—	75.00	36.00	75.00	36.00
4. Gas transmission and Distribution ..	—	—	—	—	59.00	80.00	59.00	80.00
5. Coal and Peat	80.00	50.12	59.00	46.00	—	—	139.00	96.12
6. Selected Minerals	10.00	24.88	14.00	14.00	20.00	—	44.00	59.38
7. Training and Research	10.00		17.00		10.00	20.50	37.00	
Total ..	100.00	75.00	90.00	60.00	500.00	457.00	690.00	592.00

TABLE 7

Transport and Communications

(Million Rupees)

Name of the Sub-sector	East Pakistan		West Pakistan		Centre		All Pakistan	
	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Railways	940.00	915.00	1,370.00	1,500.00	—	—	2,310.00	2,415.00
2. Roads	1,100.00	1,020.41	890.00	850.00	70.00	83.75	2,060.00	1,954.16
3. Road Transport	50.00	40.00	—	—	—	—	50.00	40.00
4. Inland Water Transport (including E.P.S.C.)	310.00	274.70	—	—	—	—	310.00	274.70
5. Ports (a) Chalna	—	—	—	—	210.00	187.50	210.00	187.50
(b) Makran	—	—	—	—	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6. Shipping :								
Mercantile Marine Academy	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.50	25.50
Marine House and Aids to Navigation	—	—	—	—	10.50	10.50	—	—
National Shipping Corp.	—	—	—	—	15.00	15.00	—	—
7. Tourism	—	—	—	—	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
8. Civil Aviation	—	—	—	—	380.00	440.00	380.00	440.00
9. Post Offices	—	—	—	—	80.00	70.00	80.00	70.00
10. Telegraphs and Telephone	—	—	—	—	890.00	1,151.00	890.00	1,151.00
11. Telephone Factories	—	—	—	—	90.00	—	90.00	—
12. Broadcasting	—	—	—	—	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
13. Television Corporation	—	—	—	—	15.00	23.00	15.00	23.00
Total Public Sector	2,400.00	2,250.11	2,260.00	2,350.00	1,890.5* (1,800)	2,110.75	6,550.50 (6,460)	6,710.86

*As against this amount actual allocation in the Plan was Rs. 1,800 million.

TABLE 8

Physical Planning and Housing

(Million Rupees)

Name of the Sub-sector	East Pakistan		West Pakistan		Centre		All Pakistan	
	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Basic Development	60.00	27.00	24.40	22.40	31.00	20.00	115.40	69.40
2. Housing :								
(*i*) Slum Improvement	296.00	188.00	243.60	152.60	—	—	539.60	340.60
(*ii*) Public Servants	60.00	60.00	119.39	59.40	60.00	60.00	239.39	179.40
(*iii*) H.B.F.C./Advances to Public Servants for House Building	—	—	—	—	110.00 (only for advances to Public Servants)	26.00	110.00	26.00
3. *Community Services and Utilities*								
(*i*) Urban Water supply	510.00	343.40	256.20	250.09	—	—	766.20	593.49
(*ii*) Rural Water supply	40.00	40.00	86.30	45.90	—	—	126.30	85.90
(*iii*) Fire Services	10.00	35.00	—	—	—	—	10.00	35.00
4. Government Offices and Building ..	90.00	109.17	115.81	60.31	64.00	64.00	269.81	233.48
5. Aid to Local Bodies	194.00	190.00	98.10	146.26	—	—	292.10	336.26
6. Special Areas	—	—	2.36	2.36	13.00	11.50	15.36	13.86
7. Second Capital, Dacca	—	—	—	—	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
8. Islamabad	—	—	—	—	420.00	420.00	420.00	420.00
9. States and Frontier Regions	—	—	—	—	2.00	7.59	2.00	7.59
10. Miscellaneous	—	15.85	—	—	—	—	—	15.85
Total ..	1,260.00	1,008.42	946.16 (945)	739.32	820.00	729.09	3,026.16 (3,025)	2,476.83

TABLE 9
Education and Training

(Million Rupees)

Name of the Sub-sector	East Pakistan		West Pakistan		Centre		All Pakistan	
	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Primary Education	320.000	250.000	200.000	68.507	—	—	520.000	318.507
2. Secondary Education	310.000	260.000	305.000	296.719	—	—	615.000	556.719
3. Teacher Education	60.000	45.000	78.000	36.000	—	—	138.000	81.014
4. Technical Education	360.000	357.000	277.000	258.758	—	—	637.000	615.758
5. Colleges	60.000	51.000	45.000	65.380	—	—	105.000	116.380
6. Universities	180.000	150.000	110.000	91.954	33.720	36.620	323.720	278.574
7. Scholarships	70.000	66.000	115.000	91.000	15.320	11.430	200.320	168.430
8. Madrasah Education	15.000	14.000	—	—	—	—	15.000	14.000
9. Social and Cultural Activities	15.000	9.000	—	2.225	83.970	43.021	98.970	54.246
10. Central Government educational insititutions at Islamabad, Rawalpindi and Dacca.	—	—	—	—	—	27.000	—	27.000
11. Special Projects	10.000	26.000	—	9.812	7.000	—	17.000	35.812

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. Provision for implementing the recommendations of the Commission on Students Problems and Welfare.	—	—	—	50.000	—	—	—	50.000
13. Special Areas	—	—	20.000 (Frontier Regions)	20.710	10.000 (Kashmir Affairs).	9.000	30.000	29.710
14. Public Administration (including Survey and Statistics)	2.000	10.200	2.000	1.000	6.000	9.075	10.000	20.275
15. Publicity schemes	—	—	—	—	20.000	10.000	20.000	10.000
16. Establishment Division scholarships for the children of non-gazetted Central Government employees	—	—	—	—	—	2.000	—	2.000
Total ..	1,402.000 (1,400)	1,238.200	1,152.000 (1,150)	992.079	176.010 (180)	148.146	2,730.010 (2,730)	2,374.548
Less allocation for colleges at Islamabad				3.877				
				988.202				

TABLE 10
Health

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-Sector	East Pakistan		West Pakistan		Centre		All Pakistan	
		Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Malaria Eradication	221	150·00	190	119·20	3	2·38	414	271·580
2.	T. B. Control	13	8·730	16	15·50	6	4·300	35	28·530
	(*i*) B. C. G.	(—)	(0·388)	(8)	(7·50)	(1)	(1·300)	—	—
	(*ii*) Clinics	(6)	(2·070)	(3)	(3·0)	—	—	—	—
	(*iii*) Beds	(7)	(6·272)	(5)	(5·0)	(5)	(3·00)	—	—
3.	Family Planning	80	124·00	75	139·00	11	11·00	166	274·00
4.	Rural Health Centres	123	80·961	75	75·00	—	—	198	155·961
5.	Hospital Beds	68	51·572	62	57·059	28	21·160	158	129·791
6.	Medical Education	129	130·996	62	52·10	38	46·676	229	229·772
	(*i*) Undergraduate	(104)	(124·496)	(62)	(52·10)		—	—	—
	(*ii*) Post Graduate	(25)	(6·500)	—	—	(:	·76)	—	—
7.	Training of Paramedical Personnel ..	11	7·491	23	19·050	—	—	34	26·541

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Vital Health Statistics	—	0·100	—	0·30	—	0·111	—	0·511
9. Nutrition	—	0·500	—	0·66	—	2·00	—	3·160
10. Industrial Health	—	0·440	—	—	—	—	—	0·440
11. School Health	15	0·134	44	1·25	11	—	70	1·384
Health Education	—	1·000	—	0·90	—	—	—	1·900
Mental Health	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misc. Schemes	—	5·647	—	16·05	—	5·303	—	27·000
Frontier Regions	—	—	13·00	11·872	—	0·09	13	11·962
Special Areas	—	—	—	—	13	12·00	13	12·00
Total .	**660**	**561·571**	**560·00**	**507·941**	**110**	**10·502**	**1,330**	**1,174·532**

TABLE 11
Social Welfare

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-Sector	East Pakistan		West Pakistan		Centre		All Pakistan	
		Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Administration	1·10	—	0·75	1·438	—	—	1·85	1·438
2.	Research and Publication	0·50	—	0·40	0·292	—	—	0·90	0·292
3.	Training	2·60	3·260	2·50	0·476	—	—	5·10	3·736
4.	Urban Community Development ..	—	—	7·50	8·078	—	—	7·50	8·078
5.	Social Services for Rural Communities ..	—	—	—	4·921	—	—	—	4·921
6.	Financial and Professional Assistance to Voluntary Agencies, Universities, Colleges	—	—	3·50	5·634	20·00	16·50	23·50	22·134
7.	Social Services for Children	4·80	7·975	4·00	1·528	—	—	8·80	9·503
8.	Social Services for Youth	—	0·074	0·50	0·400	—	—	0·50	0·474
9.	Social Services for Families	4·00	0·100	3·00	1·291	—	—	7·00	1·391
10.	Medical Social Work	1·50	0·946	1·50	0·932	—	—	3·00	1·878
11.	School Social Work	2·00	0·440	—	0·984	—	—	2·00	1·424

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12. Recreational Services for Masses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Social Services and Model Institutions for Social and Economically Handicapped.	22·50	7·200	6·75	3·998	—	—	29·25	11·198
14. Social Services and Model Institutions for Physically Handicapped.	14·50	7·175	6·00	0·350	—	—	20·50	7·525
15. Social Services for Delinquents ..	7·50	2·830	2·00	—	—	—	9·50	2·830
16. Social Assistance Units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Staff Welfare Services	—	—	—	—	5·00	3·50	5·00	3·500
18. Carry over from the Second Plan with Capital cost only.	5·00	—	1·60	—	—	—	6·60	—
19. Block Provision for new Schemes (Under Preparation).	—	10·00	—	—	—	—	—	10·000
Total ..	66·00	40·000	40·00	30·322	25·00	20·00	131·00	90·322
	(65·00)	..	..	..	(20·00)	..	(125·00)	..

TABLE 12

Manpower and Employment

(Million Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-Sector	East Pakistan		West Pakistan		Centre		All Pakistan	
		Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation	Original Plan Allocation	Revised Allocation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Manpower Training and Skill Development	40.90	33.96	21.00	24.80	6.00	6.00	67.90	64.76
2.	Labour market organisation	6.30	3.60	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.00	10.80	6.10
3.	Promotion of industrial peace	4.00	1.66	0.20	1.00	—	—	4.20	2.66
4.	Provision of safety and security ..	9.30	5.29	3.50	2.80	2.50	2.50	15.30	10.59
5.	Analysis, evaluation and statistics ..	4.50	1.49	0.30	—	—	—	4.80	1.49
	Total ..	65.00	46.00	28.00 (25.00)	30.10	10.00	9.50	103.00 (100.00)	85.60

TABLE 13

Revised Phasing of the Third Plan

(Million Rupees)

Year	Government Financed Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	Original Phasing	Revised Phasing	Original Phasing	Revised Phasing	Original Phasing	Revised Phasing
1964-65	4,250	3,970	3,180	3,390	7,430	7,360
1965-66	4,700	3,420	3,700	3,700	8,400	7,120
1966-67	5,300	5,000	4,050	4,000	9,350	9,000
1967-68	6,000	6,000	4,350	4,300	10,350	10,300
1968-69	6,700	7,100	4,700	4,800	11,400	11,900
1969-70	7,300	8,480	5,200	5,200	12,500	13,680
1965-70	30,000	30,000	22,000	22,000	52,000	52,000
Annual Compound growth rate (1964-65 to 1969-70).	11.4	16.2	10.4	11.6	11.0	14.2

Phasing by Executing Agencies

(Million Rupees)

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-60	Total	Annual Compound growth rate 1964-65 to 1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
East Pakistan ..	1,470	2,300	2,800	3,350	4,010	13,930	20.2
West Pakistan ..	1,400	1,900	2,300	2,750	3,260	11,610	15.3
Centre ..	550	800	900	1,000	1,210	4,460	6.4
Total ..	3,420	5,000	6,000	7,100	8,480	30,000	16.2

TABLE 14

Break-up of the Central Allocations for the Third Five-Year Plan between East Pakistan and West Pakistan on the basis of Location|Benefit

(Million Rupees.)

	Sector	Third Plan Allocation	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
1.	Agriculture	372	178	194
2.	Water and Power	430	150	280
3.	Industry	208	93	115
4.	Fuels & Minerals	457	250	207
5.	Transport and Communications	2,111	1,030	1,081
6.	Physical Planning and Housing	729	355	374
7.	Education & Training	148	70	78
8.	Health	105	69	36
9.	Social Welfare	20	10	10
10.	Manpower	10	5	5
11.	Works Programme	20	——	20
	Total ..	4,610	2,210	2,400